

It is sometimes slow, but it has its effect on men in the end. And whenever a nation has most completely secured for its citizens this essential requisite of industrial growth, that nation has developed most rapidly. With us it has done more to produce our phenomenal growth than anything else. We have prospered in our industries so marvelously as a nation, not because of our tariff system—it has been in spite of that—but because (1) of our own peace policy—the safety and security given our citizens, (2) our great national resources, and (3) the natural adaptability of our race for working together on a great scale in permanent harmony.

Nothing is more clearly illustrated in the history of civilization than this all-important first cause of national development—*peace*. The Romans, as early as the time of Cæsar, appreciated its importance and waged almost incessant wars on their frontiers that the barbarism of the surrounding people might not destroy the fruits of their more advanced mode of life, and that their institutions of civilized life might expand and multiply in peace and safety. At that time the internal development of the people was extremely slow—they had at the same time to defend themselves vigorously and constantly from outside enemies. Indeed the greatest work they did, it is said, was to defend themselves and their civilization so long from the brute force of surrounding barbarism, but the undertaking was in the line already indicated. First, secure *peace*, and then, after that is obtained, men will turn their attention to the peaceful arts and industries of life.

War has been a necessary resort of nations even since the fall of the Roman Empire. And if ever justifiable it is for this purpose of securing peace and safety to a people engaged in industrial pursuits. In this spirit England prevented the raids of the Scotch Highlanders, and Russia subdued the Caucasus by war; and more recent still, the North conquered the South in our late civil war, compelling it to remain a part of the great American Union, in order that the advantages

which result from a strong and powerful government might be secured rather than the strife and uncertainty of numerous small and separately governed communities. But with us and with England, so far at least as our mutual relations are concerned, there can be no reason for war. It is, therefore, a most significant indication when these two great Teutonic nations clasp hands in bonds of perpetual peace, and cement this union with a permanent tribunal of arbitration for all time to come. It marks the highest stage of civilization attained by any nation, and is more than likely to usher in a new era in international relations, for "in this age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not dishonorable. The true honor of a nation is to be found only in deeds of justice and in the happiness of its people."

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#### PARTISAN NEWSPAPERS.

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*Editor of THE FREE LANCE:* Permit me to congratulate you upon the success of your newspaper enterprise thus far, in both its editorial and publishing departments. Your editorial work is well done, and the typography and make up of the pages are very attractive.

And now since you have become one of the editorial fraternity, I beg to offer a thought or two touching some of the practices of your brethren of the craft. Editors claim to have a wider influence than any other class of men. They claim to mould public thought and action more powerfully than preacher, orator or teacher. The claim is perhaps just. The newspaper is undoubtedly the exponent and measure of the culture and civilization of a people. "Over-running," says Emerson, "the old barriers of caste, and by its cheapness bringing the University to every poor man's door in the newsboy's basket. Scraps of science, of thought, of poetry are in the coarsest sheet, so that we hesitate to burn a newspaper till we have looked through it." But nevertheless there is one type of newspaper